

device being one of a mobile station capable of communicating over a mobile communications network, and of a computer capable of being connected to the mobile communication network, the method comprising:

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transmitting a calendar reservation from an electronic calendar in the first device to the second device, the calendar reservation which includes a subject and time of an event being transmitted to the second device via at least one mobile communications network;

receiving said calendar reservation at the second device; and

storing the subject of the event of said received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar of the second device. →

REMARKS

This is in response to the second non-final Office Action mailed 2/4/00 (Paper no. 7). Claims 24-31 have been added. Claims 8-31 are now pending in this application.

In the Office Action, the Examiner has rejected Claims 8-23 under 35 U.S.C 103 as being unpatentable over Turcotte in view of Crane et al. (hereafter Crane). The Applicants respectfully disagree.

Claim 8 recites a method for transferring electronic calendar data comprising transmitting a calendar reservation from a first device to a second device over a mobile communications network, receiving the calendar reservation, and storing the subject of the event of the received

calendar reservation in an electronic calendar of the second device.

Neither Turcotte nor Crane disclose or suggest the features recited in claim 8. Turcotte merely discloses transmission of conventional SMS messages containing text information. The SMS messages in Turcotte may be provided with a field which includes an urgency indicator, or privacy indicator, or user acknowledgment indicator (Col. 5, lines 10-40). Otherwise, the SMS messages are merely conventional text messages. The text in the SMS messages in Turcotte may presumably include any suitable text information including text describing events and times. For example, the SMS messages in Turcotte may include text like "Let us meet tomorrow at 4:00 at the railway station" or "I have to cancel our meeting", but this is just mere text information. The text must be read on the display of the receiving GSM mobile, and the text's meaning recognized by the user of the second device. Hence, transmitting a conventional SMS message, as in Turcotte, containing mere text information is different than the invention recited in claim 8, even if the text information includes the subject and time of an event. Claim 8 recites a method of transferring electronic calendar data (not text data) comprising transmitting a calendar reservation (not merely transmitting text messages describing an event and time to the user of the second device). Nowhere does Turcotte disclose or suggest transmitting a calendar reservation, much less receiving the calendar reservation, and storing the subject of the event of the received calendar reservation in an electronic calendar of the second device, as otherwise called for in claim 8. The Examiner appears to agree with this on page 3 of the Office Action. Claim 8 reads over Turcotte.

In Figs. 1 and 2, Crane discloses a portable communication device (PCD) which comprises a briefcase 101, and a handset 105 and notepad 107 capable of local area communications with the briefcase 101. The briefcase 101 of the Crane PCD is also capable of communicating over a wide area communication system with other PCDs. The handset 105 and notepad 107 in Crane are capable only of local area communications with the briefcase 101. Communications over the wide area communication system to other PCDs must be relayed from the briefcase 101. Conversely, messages from other PCDs are relayed through the briefcase 101 to be received by the handset or displayed on notepad 107 (col. 2, lines 62-64). Crane also discloses that the briefcase 101 of the PCD has a microprocessor 301 with an internal electronic calendar (col. 4, lines 20-23). In col. 2, lines 62-67, Crane discloses that messages from, or relayed through briefcase 101 can be displayed on the notepad 107, with the ability to store the messages. The messages received by notepad 107 include reminders from a personal database or calendar (col. 2, line 66). The term personal calendar indicates that the reminders received by notepad 107 in Crane are merely reminders from the internal calendar of the PCP briefcase 101 itself and hence, are not received from other PCD's over the wide-area communication system. Claim 8, by comparison, calls for transmitting a calendar reservation via a mobile communication network. Moreover, transmitting a reminder from an electronic calendar, as received by notepad 107 in Crane, is not the same as transmitting a calendar reservation (even if the reminder is transmitted by another PCD over the wide-area communication system and relayed by briefcase 101 to notepad 107). Transmitting the reminder of an event in an electronic calendar may be merely transmitting a text message, or even an alarm (see for example, col. 5, lines 20-22, regarding

transmitting alarms for reminders of events in electronic calendar) which must be read on the display of notepad 107 and recognized by the user. Thus, transmitting a reminder of an event is different than transmitting a calendar reservation. Furthermore, Crane does not disclose or suggest that the subject of the event corresponding to the reminder received by notepad 107 is stored in an electronic calendar. Crane does not disclose or suggest that notepad 107 includes an electronic calendar.

In col. 6, lines 5-6, Crane discloses that the PCD user may enter calendar inputs into internal electronic calendar maintained by microprocessor 301 in briefcase 101. Presumably, in Crane, the user may enter calendar inputs into the calendar of his personal PCD using the notepad 107 which can send messages to briefcase 101 (col. 3, lines 1-4). However, in this case, the user is merely making regular inputs into his own electronic calendar using a local wireless connection. The user is not transmitting a calendar reservation to another user, much less transmitting the calendar reservation over a mobile communications network. Accordingly, what Crane et al. provides is a portable communication device (i.e. the briefcase 101) which has a wireless user interface (i.e. notepad 107 and RF keyboard 213) by which calendar inputs may be entered into the calendar maintained in the communication device (the briefcase). This input is sent over a local wireless RF connection, and not over a mobile communications network as in the present invention. Crane et al. does not disclose or suggest transmitting from the communications device (the briefcase) over the wide area network a calendar reservation and storing it in an electronic calendar of a second device.

The Examiner has further pointed to col. 3, lines 2-5, of Crane which state that a user may make airplane reservations from notepad 107. As disclosed in col. 6, lines 7-16, to make the airplane reservation, the user sends instructions using notepad 107 to the briefcase microprocessor 301 whereby the microprocessor calls up a reservations computer (over a wide area connection) to find data on airline flights, such as availability and cost. This data is relayed to the user via notepad 107 in response to which the user instructs briefcase 101 to book a given flight. This is clearly not the same as transmitting a calendar reservation including a subject and time, receiving the calendar reservation, and storing the subject of the event of the received calendar reservation at the time of the event in an electronic calendar, as called for in claim 8. Crane discloses using the PCD for making a flight reservation (e.g. "John Smith reserves 2 coach seats on UA Flt. #007) in a flight reservation computer which is very different from the instant invention. The present invention is about being able to store a calendar event in one's own electronic calendar (in one's own device, i.e. the first user) and transmitting that event as a calendar reservation over a mobile communications network to a second device (of a second user). Thus in the present invention the first device and the second device largely have different events in their calendars since they are calendars of two different users. The present invention thus provides a solution for easily making a calendar reservation in another person's calendar without the need to call that person up and discuss and agree on what time would be suitable for a meeting for example. Nowhere does Crane disclose or suggest this.

Combining Turcotte and Crane as suggested by the Examiner does not provide the combination recited in claim 8. As

noted before, Turcotte merely discloses sending a conventional SMS text message. Modifying Turcotte in view of Crane may merely provide the mobile station in Turcotte with an internal electronic calendar and allow the user to enter calendar inputs using a local area notepad, and make airplane reservations (as in Crane). However, this is not the same as transmitting a calendar reservation from the first device to the second device via the mobile communication network, receiving the calendar reservation, and storing the subject of the event of the received calendar reservation in an electronic calendar of the second device as called for in claim 8, as neither Turcotte or Crane disclose or suggest these features. Claims 1-14 are patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed. Similarly, claims 15-19 are also patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed.

Claim 14 calls for an identifier identifying the user message as a calendar reservation.

Claim 14 is dependent on Claim 8 and should be allowed for the aforementioned reasons. In addition, neither Turcotte, nor Crane disclose or suggest the features recited in Claim 14. In col. 5, lines 1-40, Turcotte discloses that the SMS message may be provided with an urgency indicator, a privacy indicator, or user acknowledgment indicator. Nowhere does Turcotte disclose or suggest that the user message includes an identifier identifying the message as a calendar reservation, as called for in claim 14. The SMS message in Turcotte is not a calendar reservation and has no identifier identifying the message as such. In Crane, the user of the PCD merely enters an input into his personal electronic calendar in the PCD. Hence, the user directly accesses the PCD calendar and enters the input (see Fig. 3). There is no

suggestion in Crane of a user message which includes an identifier identifying the message as a calendar input. As neither Turcotte, nor Crane disclose or suggest the features recited in claim 14, the combination of Turcotte and Crane cannot provide features not disclosed or suggested by either reference. Claim 14 is patentable and should be allowed. Similarly, claim 19 is also patentable over the cited prior art and should be allowed.

Claims 24-31 have been added to further, claim features of the Applicant's invention as described in the instant Specification and Drawings. For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issue remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicant's Attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

Enclosed is a check in the amount of \$132.00 for the additional claims presented in this Amendment. Please charge any fee deficiency resulting from the filing of this amendment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

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4/25/00

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